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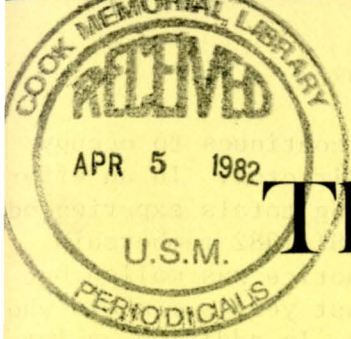
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The Primary Source

Newsletter of the Society of Mississippi Archivists.

Volume Four

February, 1982

Number One

ARCHIVAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

The obligation to collect documents pertinent to Mississippi history has long been recognized, but few of us have had the knowledge or facilities to preserve such documents once they have been acquired. The only document laboratory in the state, housed in the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, cannot meet the in-house needs of that department, much less provide assistance to the other record depositories or libraries in Mississippi. The problem has been compounded by the lack of leadership for the conservation of library and archival materials in the state. In recognition of this situation, the Executive Council of the Society of Mississippi Archivists approved on February 12, 1982, the formation of a Conservation Committee and appointed Linda Overman, document conservator of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, as chairperson. At its organizational meeting held in Jackson in February, the following objectives of the Committee were established:

1. To serve as a clearinghouse for conservation information--set standards, create bibliographies, collect conservation information
2. To maintain a core collection of conservation information and to develop a union list of conservation literature
3. To carry out a continuing conservation education program--publish informational handouts, develop slideshows, develop workshops, create a speaker's bureau
4. To provide resource persons for specific conservation problems
5. To develop a model disaster plan adaptable to archives and libraries
6. To encourage the development of conservation services and facilities--fumigation services, a state bindery, area conservation center
7. To undertake any other appropriate activities as may be identified in the future.

In addition to Linda Overman, the Committee is composed of these members:

Rod Blackledge, Photographer, Mississippi Department of Archives and History. P. O. Box 571, Jackson, Mississippi 39205. His interest is in the conservation of photographs, and he is currently working with the Department's collection of nitrate negatives.

Continued on Page 16

The Primary Source is a quarterly publication of news and ideas produced by the Society of Mississippi Archivists, a non-profit organization of professional archivists and interested persons. Subscription to *The Primary Source* is included in the Society membership dues. Membership information is printed on the last page of each newsletter.

Your contributions are welcome. Write *The Primary Source*, P. O. Box 1151, Jackson, MS 39205.

Deadlines for inclusion are:

- #1 (February) -- January 31
- #2 (May) -- April 30
- #3 (August) -- July 31
- #4 (November) -- October 31

h t holmes.....Editor
Martha Sparrow...Assistant Editor

FROM THE DIRECTOR -

Membership continues to occupy your executive director. In an effort to bolster sagging totals experienced so far in the 1981-1982 membership year, a second notice was mailed out in January to last year's members who had not renewed. In addition, a letter was sent to all former SMA members who have chosen not to renew their affiliation in an effort to interest some of them in rejoining the Society. Some positive results have already been realized from this latest membership effort and we expect to see more.

The Society needs a strong base of support because of the moderation we have maintained with our dues structure over the years. During the two years following our initial year we have lost 50.1% of our members, an average of 25.5% per year. This year we are 31.4% below last year's total at this point. As of February 2, the memberships received by the executive

director total 176, which represent 145 renewals; 24 new members; and 7 former members from years past. Responses are coming in daily and I hope that a brighter membership picture prevails when the next issue of the newsletter is distributed.

Helen Fike, the wife of our charter president, died recently in Hattiesburg and the Society expresses our heartfelt condolences to Claude and his family. The Society honored the memory of Helen by making a donation to the Speech and Hearing Sciences Scholarship Fund at the University of Southern Mississippi. Our thoughts will be with Claude in the days ahead.

Let us know of ways in which the Society can benefit you and strengthen the archival profession in Mississippi. The SMA will continue to develop and expand its services in coming years. We hope you will continue to support these efforts.
--RET

SMA OFFICERS 1981-82

Robert J. Bailey.....	President
Anne Wells.....	Vice-President
Joseph J. Mika.....	Treasurer
Robert Anding.....	Council
William Hanna.....	Council
Arthur Kinnard.....	Council
Thomas Verich.....	Council
Ronald E. Tomlin.....	Executive Director/Secretary

The Society of Mississippi Archivists
P. O. Box 1151, Jackson, Mississippi 39205

ACCESSIONS

BUCKLEY ROOM, LOWNDES COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Lincoln (C. L.) Collection. 1848-1950. 4 linear feet.

Military documents from the Civil War, the Spanish American War and letters from France during World War II; a large collection of trade bills, personal letters and photographs.

Presented by C. L. Lincoln Estate, Columbus, Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Capers (Charlotte) Papers, accretion. n.d. 12 volumes.

Twelve first editions of Eudora Welty's works, inscribed by Miss Welty for the donor. The volumes included are *A Curtain of Green*, *Delta Wedding*, *The Wide Net*, *The Golden Apples*, *The Bride of the Innisfallen*, *The Shoe Bird*, *Music from Spain*, *A Flock of Guinea Hens Seen from a Car*, *A Sweet Devouring*, *A Pageant of Birds*, *Women! Make Turban in Own Home!* and *The Robber Bridegroom*. Presented by Charlotte Capers, Jackson, Mississippi.

Galloway Family Papers, accretion. c.1880-1930. 30 cubic feet.

Correspondence, sermon notes, newspapers, periodicals and financial papers of the Galloway family, Jackson, Mississippi; the bulk of the collection contains papers of Bishop Charles Betts Galloway.

Presented by Patricia K. Galloway, Jackson, Mississippi.

Gill Family Papers. c.1860-1940. c. 3 cubic feet.

Family correspondence, manuscripts, genealogical papers, artifacts and photographs of early 20th century Jackson.

Presented by Dorothy and Ruth Price, Jackson, Mississippi.

Hendren (Martha J.) Collection. 1905, 1908, 1922, n.d. 8 items.

Letter from Charles DeVore (1908), Louisville, to "My dear Sweetheart Alice" and photographs of early 20th century Louisville and Clarksdale.

Presented by Martha J. Hendren, Belmont, North Carolina.

Hollingsworth (William) Collection. n.d. 2 cubic feet.

Material used in the publication *Hollingsworth: The Man, the Artist and His Work*.

Presented by Jane Hollingsworth and William Hollingsworth III, Jackson, Mississippi.

Hull Family Papers. c.1880-1960. 1.5 cubic feet.

Family correspondence, business correspondence, architectural photographs of Emmett Hull, architect; the bulk of the collection contains photographs of buildings designed by Hull.

Presented by Sidney Quin, Dallas, Texas.

ACCESSIONS

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY

Stennis (John C.) accretion. 1977-1980. 19 linear feet.

Office files from the Washington office of Senator John C. Stennis.

Presented by Senator John C. Stennis.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI

Johnson (Paul B.) Family Papers. c.1917-1970. 86 cubic feet.

Correspondence, campaign materials, photographs, audio tapes, newspaper clippings, scrapbooks and memorabilia; the collection includes papers from Governor Paul B. Johnson, Sr., Paul B. Johnson, Jr., Paul B. Johnson III, and their families; the library of Paul B. Johnson, Jr., consisting of approximately 2,000 volumes was also donated to the University Library.

Farrand (Sue N.) Collection.

Manuscripts, periodicals and published volumes dealing exclusively with genealogical materials; the collection will be interfiled with the present genealogy library which is housed in the Cleanth Brooks Reading Room of McCain Library.

JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY

Beadle (Richard Henry) Photograph Collection. c.1910-1965. 53 items.

A collection of black and white photographs.

Black Women Oral History Project. accretion. 1977-1980. 13 volumes.

Bound transcripts of interviews with Eva Dykes, Ann Tanneyhill, Lena Edwards, Fidelia Johnson, Lucy Miller Mitchell, Mary Thompson, Bazoline Usher, Arline J. Yarbrough, Julia Hamilton Smith, Florence Jacobs Edmonds, Clementine Hunter, Flemmie P. Kittrell, The Rucker Sisters--Lucy Rucker Aiken, Nettie Rucker Harper and Hazel Rucker.

Presented by Radcliffe College.

King (Martin Luther) 1981.

Life-size bust of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Presented by Steve Glaze, sculptor.

ACCESSIONS

Reid (Herbert O., Sr.) 1981.

Manuscript of commencement address delivered at Jackson State University on May 19, 1981.

Presented by Herbert O. Reid, Sr.

Rhodes (Lelia Gaston) 1978. 2½ inches.

Blue line copy, galley sheets, sixteen picture section of *Jackson State University: The First Hundred Years* (Manuscript).

Presented by Lelia Rhodes.

Franklin (Robert A.) 1980. 5 items.

Original typescript, "Farish Street: Jackson's One-Time Mecca. What Happened?" Black and white photographs (positive and negative) of Collins Funeral Home and employees.

Presented by Robert A. Franklin.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI - DE GRUMMOND COLLECTION

Dartt (Robert L.) Collection. c.1880-1940. 1,800 titles.

The collection of boys' adventure books includes 500 books written by G. A. Henty, a complete run of the periodical, *The Union Jack*, additional periodicals and works by Burt Standish, George Manville Fenn, Percy Westerman, W. H. G. Kingston, Capt. F. S. Brereton, R. M. Ballantyne, Alfred H. Miles, Edward Stratemeyer, and Victor Appleton.

Additions to the Collection's holdings of 18th century children's books include twelve John Newberry (and successors) imprints and six John Marshall titles.

NEWS NOTES

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Anne Lipscomb and Hank Holmes represented the Mississippi Department of Archives and History at the dedication of the new archives and library building of the Louisiana State Museum in New Orleans....New archivists at the Department include Mark Barnes (Bowling Green University); Mickey Hennen (University of Mississippi); Martha McBee (North Texas State University); and Ruth Thomas Scott (Jackson State University). Debra Spencer (Millsaps College) has joined the staff as Oral Historian.

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY DIVISION OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT

On July 1, 1981, the Commission of Budget and Accounting's Central Records Storage Facility became the State Records Center, a division of the Department of Archives and History. Current efforts are directed toward achieving a more efficient and productive operation at the Center. A severe problem was overcrowding in the 50,000 cubic foot capacity storage area. Between four and six thousand cubic feet of records have been identified as having passed their assigned destruction dates. Beginnings have been made to clear this much needed space.

It will be necessary for agencies to survey and schedule their own records. This is as it should be because the agency of origin best knows the value of records and how they are used. To prepare agency personnel for this task, the Division of Records Management is scheduling a series of Records Disposition Workshops. The second workshop in the series was held on Friday, February 19, 1982, at the Archives and History Building in Jackson. The workshop leader was again A. K. Johnson from Atlanta, currently executive director of the National Association of State Archives and Records Administrators, and former head of the Federal Records Center in Atlanta.

A handbook on the operating procedures at the State Records Center is nearing completion and will be available after the sixty days necessary to abide by the regulations of the Mississippi Administrative Procedures Law (Section 25-43-1 et. seq., *Mississippi Code*, 1972). A handbook on Records Scheduling and Disposition should be ready within the next several months.

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY

"Yankee Editors on Jefferson Davis," an article by Michael B. Ballard, graduate assistant with the Stennis Collection, was published in the November 1981 issue of *The Journal of Mississippi History*.

THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF SOUTHERN CULTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

Proceedings of the 1981 Faulkner and Yoknapatawpha Conference will be published and will be available from the University Press of Mississippi, 3825 Ridgewood Road, Jackson, Mississippi 39211....*The Southern Register*, a newsletter, will report developments at the Center....*Southern Journal*, a sixteen page booklet, provides information on the Center's program and activities. The publication includes contributions from several prominent southern authors and artists. Copies of the *Journal* are available on request....The Center recently received two grants totaling \$94,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities. An NEH grant of \$84,000 is to provide funding for an illustrated *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*. The \$10,000 NEH grant will fund a symposium entitled "Science and the Old South" to be held at the University of Mississippi March 25-27, 1982.

NEWS NOTES

CENTER ORAL HISTORY PROJECT ON THE TIMBER INDUSTRY NEARS COMPLETION

The Center for the Study of Southern Culture's Timber History will tell the story of the timber industry in Pearl River County, a major logging center. Paul Travis, director of the project, has spent much of the past eighteen months walking through acres of forests in southwest Mississippi. For this project Travis spent several months taping interviews with former loggers and sawmill workers in the area around Picayune, Mississippi. Travis also used old timber industry trade journals and materials from state and university archives. At the Library of Congress, he found dozens of previously unpublished photographs of logging operations.

Travis is currently incorporating the results of his research into a monograph and slide/tape presentation. These materials will be housed at the L. O. Crosby, Jr., Arboretum on highway 59 near Picayune. The slide/tape will also be distributed to schools and libraries throughout the state. Photographs, papers and records gathered during the project will be placed in the Center's archives.

The Pearl River County History Project is funded by a grant from the L. O. Crosby, Jr. Foundation. L. O. Crosby operated a sawmill in the area and owned thousands of acres of area timberland which provided raw materials for the mill.

The two-year timber history project is the first in a "Southern Studies Monographs Series." This series will examine important economic, political, and social developments in the region.

SELA WORKSHOP ON ARCHIVAL TAPES

The Resources and Technical Services Section of the Southeastern Library Association will sponsor a workshop entitled "From Tape to Product: Some Practical Considerations" on April 26-27, 1982 at the Airport Ramada Inn in Atlanta. For more information on this workshop on archive tapes and COM catalogs, contact Lynne Lysiak, Belk Library, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28707.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Archives and Manuscripts: Exhibits by Gail Farr Casterline, an addition to the SAA Basic Manual Series is a practical manual for individuals planning archival exhibits. Included in the publication are chapters on planning and development, conservation, design and technique, program coordination, and administrative considerations. Some specific topics include locating and selecting materials, evaluating the site, case and panel layout, mounting techniques, exhibit catalogs, traveling exhibits, estimating costs, loans and insurance. The 72 page softbound volume is available for \$5.00 to SAA members and \$7.00 to nonmembers.

Religious Archives: An Introduction by August N. Suelflow includes information on the history and nature of religious archives, the place of archives in religious organizations, collections policies, basic requirements for archival program acquisitions and processing, reference service, exhibits, publications, duplication and microfilm. The 56 page paperback book is available for \$5.00 to SAA members and \$7.00 to nonmembers. These publications can be ordered from the Society of American Archivists, 330 S. Wells, Suite 810, Chicago, IL 60606.

NEWS NOTES

Conservation Administration News can be ordered from The University of Wyoming Libraries, Box 3334, University Station, Laramie, Wyoming.

Updated versions of the SAA's *Directory of Regional Archival Organizations* and *List of Appraisers* are now available without charge from SAA headquarters. The *Regional Directory* contains names and addresses of officers of 23 regional archival organizations. The *List of Appraisers* contains the names and addresses of individuals who specialize in evaluating the worth of historic documents.

SAA WORKSHOP ON STARTING AN ARCHIVE

The SAA Workshop on Starting an Archives will be held in Washington, D. C. this spring. It is tentatively scheduled for April 15-17. The workshop is partially supported by the scholarship fund of the Colonial Dames of America, Chapter III. Instructors for the course will be David B. Gracy II, Texas State Archives, and Linda Henry, American Psychiatric Association.

Included in the workshop will be presentations on the nature of archival programs, resources necessary to operate an archival program, necessary resources, and overview of the function of an archives and planning for the establishment of an archives. The information presented will be at a basic level and will be pertinent to the establishment of any kind of archives. The enrollment is limited. Tuition for the workshop is \$80.

For further information and an application blank, contact Joyce Gianatasio, SAA, 330 S. Wells Street, Suite 810, Chicago, IL 60606.

SAA NEEDS "WRETCHED" PAPERS

Participants in SAA's conservation workshops are provided with packets of papers on which to practice basic conservation techniques such as testing for ink solubility and surface pH, drycleaning, mending and polyester encapsulation. The "wretched paper collection" gathered for this purpose is almost depleted. If you find any such materials when weeding collection files and are willing to donate them, please contact Mary Lynn Ritzenthaler at the SAA headquarters.

The type of papers needed are those which are dirty, torn, of varying age and condition, stapled, bent or mutilated. Please do not send material without first contacting Ritzenthaler at the SAA office.

Since SAA will later hold workshops on the administration of photographic collections, they would also be glad to receive photographic materials which have been weeded from collections.

NEH OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON THE NEED FOR PLANNING

In a talk to the Georgia Historical Society last November, Margaret Child, Assistant Director of the Research Resources Program for the National Endowment for the Humanities emphasized the importance of carefully planned collection policies. Since governmental support for archival programs is decreasing, Child believes that local repositories should practice "rational thinking."

NEWS NOTES

Some of the problems which arise when a formal collections' policy is not established are, according to Child, haphazard collections of less important records, duplicated collecting efforts by two or more repositories and small archives "crowded with a growing mass of unprocessed and rapidly crumbling documents." Child believes that small archival institution should adapt a highly selective collecting policy and should review that policy on a regular basis. According to Child, "The appraisal should be an on-going one. We should weed our collections rather than build new repositories." Child sums up her guidelines for this selection process with the following statement, "Certain contemporary, particularly local collections, should be allowed to self destruct if they are not used by historians within the life span of the paper."

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

The recent controversy over whether or not to house President Richard M. Nixon's papers in a presidential library on the campus of Duke University prompted Duke history professor Sidney Nathans to prepare a report on presidential libraries for the fall issue of the *Duke Alumni Register*. Nathans found that U. S. presidents from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge considered the files of their office as their personal property. A number of later presidents or their heirs destroyed important parts of their papers.

According to Nathans, Herbert H. Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt were the first to affect a change. Hoover was the first president to preserve all of his papers and correspondence. In 1938, Roosevelt suggested that a separate library be established to house his papers. The Roosevelt family gave sixteen acres of their Hyde Park estate, and 28,000 citizens raised \$400,000 for the library. In 1939, Congress received title to the land, building and contents of the Roosevelt library.

With the exception of Nixon all presidents from Hoover through Gerald R. Ford have given their papers to libraries in their home states. These libraries are named after the president for whom they are established. The passage of the Presidential Records Act of 1978, however, means that presidential libraries will not increase in the future. This act provides that from 1981 on White House materials "will be owned by the federal government and will be subject to continual archival custody."

In recent years the museum function of presidential libraries has attained great importance. Statistics show that the majority of the visitors to presidential libraries come not as researchers but to tour the museum facilities. This is partially because of the interest of the general public in the presidency. Library officials also wish to demonstrate the usefulness of the nation's investment in the presidential library system.

It is interesting to note that after three months of controversy over the establishment of a Nixon library at Duke, the university's faculty council voted in favor of the school's continuing negotiations toward establishing such a library. Although they favored a Nixon library, council members stipulated that no Nixon museum be located at Duke.

ORAL HISTORY SURVEY 1981

According to the 1981 Mississippi Historical Society Oral History Survey, there were oral history projects in five public library systems, six colleges and universities, one private commission and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. These projects are diffused throughout the state, and most are on-going.

The library projects include the Biloxi Public Library. This program is directed by Murella H. Powell and covers the ethnic groups living in the Biloxi area, the seafood industry, and the history of Biloxi as a historical coastal city. The project, to date, contains eighty-six interviews. The Meridian Public Library has a project under the auspices of Sharon A. Towries. The principal topic is the local history of Meridian, and the collection contains thirty interviews. The Neshoba County Library project is entitled "Diverse Origins, Common History" and was headed by Seena B. Kohl, who was the Scholar-in-Residence during 1981. The collection was incomplete at the time of the survey, and interview counts were not available. The topics being covered were the history of Neshoba County, growing up in the 1930s, sharecropping, midwifery, and the civil rights movement. The Washington County Library Oral History Project under Kay Clanton Hamer contains 166 interviews, which are also on deposit at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. The principal topics in this collection are the Yellow Fever Epidemic, music of the blues, the 1927 Mississippi River flood, and the ethnic history of Greenville. The Yazoo Library Association's Oral History Collection is supervised by Jon Scheer and is concerned with Yazoo City and the surrounding area. The project contains 114 interviews.

Mississippi colleges and universities are also involved in oral history projects. Alcorn State University has a collection of thirty tapes supervised by David L. Crosby. The collection's principal topics are Farm Security Administration tenant purchase programs and black social history. Oral history at Jackson State University, under Alferdteen Harrison, contains 229 tapes on the civil rights movement, labor unions, recollections of senior citizens in the Jackson vicinity, the Farish Street Historic District (Jackson), and black history. Dr. Richard D. Tucker oversees the oral history program at Mary Holmes College. The collection contains 600 interviews on the sharecropping system and the civil rights movement. Mississippi State University's collection contains 239 interviews relating to Mississippi politics, society and agriculture, the Starkville area, Mississippi State University and General Douglas McArthur. The program is maintained by Mrs. Francis N. Coleman. Mississippi Valley State University conducts an on-going program in which the principal topics are black people in all endeavors. The collection contains 1,300 interviews. The University of Southern Mississippi supports an all-encompassing program that covers any area that is significant to Mississippi history. The collection is headed by Orley Caudill and contains 940 tapes.

The historical and preservation organizations with projects are the Mississippi Baptist Historical Commission and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. The Mississippi Baptist Historical Commission's project is directed by Alice G. Cox and contains seventy-three interviews pertaining to Baptist history. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History maintains an on-going program under Debra Spencer. The collection consists of 426 interviews on the civil rights movement, the 1979 Pearl River flood, the political history of Mississippi and other topics pertaining to Mississippi history.

The Mississippi Historical Society's Oral History Committee conducted the 1981 survey. This Committee, a standing committee of the Society, was established in 1976 to encourage the development of oral history work in Mississippi. For more information write Mississippi Historical Society, Box 571, Jackson, Mississippi 39205.

FROM THE PRESIDENT -

I am sure that most members of our Society are aware that the official papers of many governors and other elected officials of our state have all too frequently been removed from public custody upon the retirement of the officials in question. These records, which properly belong in the state archives because they reflect the public business of Mississippi, have been dispensed with -- or, in some cases, destroyed -- in a manner which denies Mississippians what is rightfully theirs. The term archives is derived from the Greek work *archeion*, which means, literally, government house and is defined in common usage as a place where public documents are preserved. While it is true that the Mississippi Department of Archives and History houses many such documents, it is equally true that it does not house nearly enough, and, to compound the problem, the state archives does not possess within its walls the papers of many of Mississippi's most historically-prominent and productive elected officials, past and present. I have always felt that this problem, which in one sense deprives Mississippians of part of their heritage and in another sense their civil rights, is the result of two other problems.

For one thing, there was no statutory authority which required that the papers of elected officials be placed in the state archives until the passage of Mississippi's Archives and Records Management Act of 1981. A 1962 Senate concurrent resolution did "request" that governors place their papers in the state archives, but, again, the recently-enacted records management statute is the first to carry the weight of law. Even now, however, the law is only so good as the support it receives from elected officials, because it states the "elected officials are hereby authorized and empowered to turn over to the department [of Archives and History] any records no longer in current official use," and, further, that elected officials should "cooperate with the department in complying with the provisions of this act."

A second problem involves definitions. What constitutes official records or archives in its literal sense? What constitutes private papers? Where does the records manager, the archivist and the manuscript curator draw the line? The problem is quite old and time worn, and the solution (or the answer) has traditionally been a subject of great debate. During an elected official's tenure in office, there are numerous records reflecting public business and numerous private papers reflecting private business which are easily categorized under any definition. But, there is generally a great bulk of documents which could be termed quasi-official and for which proper disposition is highly debatable and oftentimes subject to interpretation by the public official, the records manager, the archivist or the manuscript curator. As one who labored for three years in the midst of boxes and boxes of the papers of one former governor, I can attest to this problem of interpretation. There is no simple answer, save a statutory declaration that *all* papers generated by elected public officials during their tenure in office are just that -- official. Of course, this is unrealistic, but it does seem that more times than not the scale swings to "private" when a quasi-official document is in question. There is all the more need, therefore, that unquestionable official documents find their way into the state archives.

In any case, the Society of Mississippi Archivists should lend strong support to both the spirit and the letter of the Archives and Records Management Act of 1981. Further, the Society should advise elected officials, after each statewide election, that it is their moral and statutory duty to dispose properly of all records reflecting the public business of the state, generally, and their office, specifically. That the papers of elected officials should be destroyed, relegated to the attic, or deposited in a facility unable to preserve them is a problem of the worst sort. That these things should be done in an age when much public business is transacted without the benefit of the written record, i.e., telephone,

etc., borders on a distortion, if not outright denial of history.

The National Association of State Archives and Records Administrators recognized the aforementioned problem as universal at its August 1981 meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota, where a policy statement was promulgated. While the statement specifically addresses the official records of governors, it could be easily expanded to include other elected executives in state government. The policy statement is as follows:

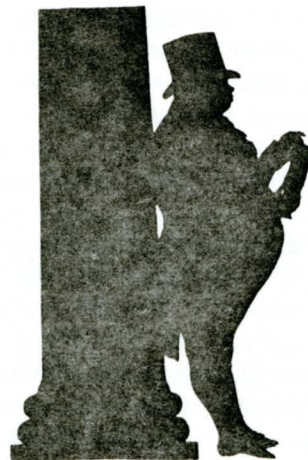
FIRST, The official records of governors reflecting the transaction of public business for which the governor is responsible by constitutional or statutory provision should be subject to the provisions of state records laws and, as such, should be under the jurisdiction of the proper authority or authorities responsible for the maintenance and preservation of archival materials.

SECOND, In order to insure the preservation of gubernatorial records of continuing value, the records of governors' offices should be covered by records retention and disposition schedules. Because each administration may bring a new staff, the proper authorities responsible for such schedules should take special care to insure that appropriate retention and disposition practices are installed and maintained.

THIRD, The public records of a governor should be transferred to the state records center, if there is one, or to the state archival agency at regular intervals during the incumbent's term of office. The state records center or archival agency should work closely with the governor's staff to insure the orderly periodic transfer of such records.

FOURTH, The public records of a governor both in the governor's office and in the records center and the archival agency, should be complete and material should be removed from them only after careful appraisal.

FIFTH, In each state, there should be statutory provision for the preservation of the official acts of the executive. Provision should be made in law for the regular and periodic transfer of such records to the state records center or to the archives as appropriate.--RJB



ON THE RE-EXAMINATION OF MANUSCRIPT REPOSITORIES

By Margaret S. Child

Research Resources Programs

National Endowment for the Humanities

(Ed. Note: The following article is the text of a speech delivered by Margaret Child to the 1981 Fall Meeting of the Society of Georgia Archivists. It is printed with her permission.)

It will be no news to anyone that the past nine months have been a time of reevaluation in Washington. Jimmy Carter introduced zero-based budgeting to the federal bureaucracy four years ago but President Reagan has forced us to apply it with a vengeance! Having survived this process, I must admit that although the experience is not altogether pleasant, it is in many ways a good thing to have to go back to first principles, to take a hard look at what one is doing, to question rationales and procedures which have been accepted unthinkingly for years, and to sort out the essential and the innovative from the merely convenient and duplicative.

So I would begin by urging you to think about manuscript repositories in the state of Georgia in that spirit of reevaluation of both goals and procedures. Even putting aside the financial constraints which face all of us because of the state of the economy, I think there have been tremendous changes during the past two decades in the nature of historical research, in the kinds of information people are seeking in manuscript collections and therefore in the kinds of sources useful to them, and in the ways in which our society records itself - all of which would be reason enough for a careful reexamination of the ways in which repositories function - even if money was as abundant as we might like.

I would also encourage you to make the conceptual framework for such a reevaluation as broad as possible. I am delighted that you are about to embark on a year-long study of records programs within the state, but this should not be done in isolation either from what is going on in neighboring states or elsewhere across the country. Neither should consideration of historical repositories be divorced from that of the libraries and museums with which you share the task of preserving and providing access to our intellectual and cultural heritage.

Given the rapid evolution which both research and technology are undergoing, it seems likely that users will make increasing use of multi-media sources, that computers will allow them to access such sources whether they are in print form, manuscripts, photographs, or artifacts through similar and eventually perhaps even the same automated systems, and that new forms of electronic communications will deliver the desired image to the user whether he is across the street or across the country. Realization of this vision of the future will take a number of years, I grant you, but my point is that conceptually that is how we should be thinking and planning right now if we are not to end up with a lot of railroads running on different gauge tracks.

So my theme for the day is coordination and cooperation. In regard to manuscript repositories in particular, I am firmly persuaded that they should no longer go it alone - particularly in respect to what they collect. There is just not enough space to house, staff to process, or money and expertise to preserve the non-profit documentation needed to record our very complex society's activities and accomplishments. It is therefore no longer really possible to allow collections to be built on a purely individualistic, *ad hoc* basis. Like the proverbial mountain which is climbed just because it is there, it sometimes appears that repositories have collected and retained *materials* simply because *they* were there. As an administrator, I am well aware that one of the most successful ways to

justify requests for additional funding is to play the numbers game: so many linear feet acquired; so many linear feet processed; so many readers served; even (if your record-keeping is very good) so many monographs and articles published on the basis of sources found in your repository. But where is the qualitative assessment in all this? Were those materials *worth* collecting in the first place? Have they been placed in the *appropriate* repository? Are they *all* worth retaining, *and* preserving, and for how long? We need to fight the tendency, especially on the part of donors, to want to create shrines and of scholars to retain every last bit of paper against the day it might be needed for some putative future research interest. I also worry about the readers locating what they truly need to know in the documentation available and the possibility that their harder questions may be going unanswered because the kinds of sources traditionally collected do not speak to new research interests and methodologies. Are the finding aids structured to point to the kind of information needed today? Is the sheer bulk of material collected tending to bury the significant in the mass? We need to beware of generating "Information Static."

I am particularly concerned with what appears to be a tendency to overdocument certain areas and to neglect others. One of the as yet unrealized benefits of the NHPRC directory project and of surveys such as you are planning to have in Georgia should be that it will make it possible to begin to draw a profile of the collecting policies of archival and manuscript repositories throughout the state or country, even if only in a very crude way. For example, in the first edition of the NHPRC directory, there are 97 entries under the general heading "Indians" and 40 more under specific tribal or subject headings, whereas there is only one under "Irish-American." There are 22 entries under "Spain, Colonies" and three under "Space Exploration."

I have only been at NEH seven years, but in that time I have seen several collecting fads sweep the country: Ethnic Materials, Women, Blacks, Indians - all very worthy subjects but that does not mean that every repository should be collecting them. There is also the "How Many Valentines Are Enough" syndrome with which I am sure you are all familiar. If there is a strong collection of materials on voluntary organizations at the State Historical Society of X, does the state university of Y need to collect in that area? Mainly as a result of budgetary pressures, "resource-sharing" has become virtually a code word in library circles these days, and I think archival repositories also need to begin to define their programs in a context which encompasses more than just the needs and pressures of their own organizations or institutions, their own localities, or their own states.

I would also stress in this connection that the decision to acquire material must be part of a continuum and that for manuscript repositories in particular it should imply a commitment to process, to provide reference service, *and* to preserve. I am not suggesting that all manuscript collections need be kept in perpetuity because I am a great believer in periodic reappraisal of one's holdings and weeding of materials which no longer fall within one institution's collecting policy or which have proved to be of little or no interest to any user. I also am an advocate of "planned deterioration" which is the acquisition of materials with full consciousness that they will have a limited shelf-life. When they begin to deteriorate, their lives will not be prolonged by artificial means because by then their informational value will presumably have been exploited. In short, documents like people should be allowed to die natural deaths - even in hospitals or repositories.

Coordination and cooperation includes not only rationalization of collecting policies, but systematization in a number of other areas. Agreement on appraisal standards and adoption of standard methods of description are needed so that

repositories can rely on each other not only to cover certain fields for the benefit of all but also to handle their collections in a mutually acceptable manner and to record information in a way which will permit it to be easily understood and exchanged. A lot of effort is being expended nationally at the present time to identify areas where archival practices differ from repository to repository and to begin to build a consensus regarding standard procedures. For example, special kinds of documentary material such as photographs, architectural records, sound recordings, judicial records, and scientific and technological records have all recently been the subjects of "model" projects to test new ways of weeding, arranging and describing such materials to make it easier for repositories to handle and researchers to use this kind of collection. Similarly, there are at least three groups working on the definition of standard data elements to be included in collection descriptions. Much of this effort is prompted by the desire to record information on manuscript and archival collections in machine-readable form for inclusion in computer-data bases. But even without that extra impetus provided by the computer waiting in the wings, it is high time archivists came to some agreement on the minimal pieces of information a user can expect to find about every processed collection. Cooperation and coordination also suggest joining together to perform certain tasks jointly rather than individually. I understand that one of the areas your year-long study will explore will be "functions and services of state wide importance," including the possibility of a cooperative restoration/conservation program. Here again, I would urge you to examine not only the need for and the feasibility of such a program in Georgia but what is being done elsewhere in the country in terms both of training in preventive techniques and actual treatment of deteriorating materials.

One of the most difficult problems you face is that of monitoring what is happening elsewhere in all the areas of potential interest to you. In spite of (or perhaps because of) our being a so-called "information society," we do not seem to have mastered the technique of lateral transfer of relevant information. The most useful thing which could come out of your study might be the identification of mechanisms for the systematic exchange of information between those who have it and those who need it. Certainly, you need to think about creating formal channels for providing technical assistance drawing on expertise both within and outside the state to give consultant-type advice on a whole range of specific problems including conservation, professional training, procedures for handling "difficult" kinds of materials, automation, etc. etc. For example, it is neither sensible nor cost-effective for Georgia to develop from scratch a field-service program in preventive conservation when such programs are already operating very successfully out of the Northeast Document Conservation Center, The Center for the Conservation of Art and Historic Artifacts in Philadelphia, Southern Illinois University and probably soon in Wisconsin. The first three as well as the preservation intern training program at Yale and the SAA conservation workshop program have already developed extensive materials for educating archivists and librarians about conservation which any program here should evaluate and adapt to your particular needs.

Finally, coordination and cooperation with the users of your repositories are as important as any systematization of your procedures or networking among your institutions. The Research Resources Program has always made extensive use of scholars as reviewers of applications, and in recent years there have always been two or three scholars on each of our panels. It is clear, that for the most part they know virtually nothing about how libraries and archives operate and have no appreciation of the problems they face or of the factors determining the decisions made--especially in regard to the acquisition, arrangement and description of material. Because they don't understand, they often have unrealistically high expectations of the kinds of service which can be offered. And that can be dangerous; there is

nothing like a frustrated faculty or other user to make life difficult for an archivist or librarian.

One of the most interesting findings of the study done by Nick Olsbeurg and Richmond Williams of archival repositories in Delaware, Pennsylvania, eastern and southern New Jersey was that with a few exceptions "institutions of higher learning were doing nothing to help save records or develop the wider use of these materials." I would hope that is not true in Georgia - but here again, *more* cooperation and coordination is always to be encouraged. I would therefore, urge you to use this opportunity and the findings of your survey to help to build a corps of *educated* supporters.

In conclusion, I am delighted as always to be here. I think your work on the survey during the next year will be most exciting for you and I expect the results to be most interesting for the rest of us. If there is anything I can do to be helpful by providing information (I've already given you more than enough advice!), don't hesitate to give me a call.



Conservation Committee, cont.

Eugene Cain, Professor of Chemistry, Millsaps College. Jackson, Mississippi 39205. He has spent one year at the Henry Francis Dupont Winterthur Museum doing research in the document laboratory, and is currently investigating paper foxing. He will return to Winterthur for further research this summer.

Terry Latour, Archivist, McCain Library, University of Southern Mississippi. Southern Station, Box 5148, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39406-5148. His primary interest is archival conservation, especially the integration of conservation methods into archival processing.

Lois Upham, Assistant Professor of Library Science, Graduate School of Library Service, University of Southern Mississippi. Southern Station, Box 5146, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39406-5146. Her concern is with conservation administration in libraries and with book preservation.

Irmi Wolfe, Cataloger, Cook Library, University of Southern Mississippi. Southern Station, Box 5053, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39406-5053. She has been serving as a part-time apprentice in the Mississippi Department of Archives and History Document Laboratory.

The Committee plans to spend the first year's work in developing a core conservation collection and dispensing conservation information to facilities and organizations around the state. Additional plans include bringing in consultants, attending training sessions and observing other conservation facilities to further the Committee's ability to better meet the conservation needs of Mississippi archival work. In further support of the Committee, the Executive Council authorized the Committee to seek outside funding to assist the work of the Committee.

Persons interested in participating in the Committee's work or who wish additional information about the Conservation Committee should write Linda Overman, P. O. Box 1151, Jackson, Mississippi 39205.

HISTORICAL RECORDS ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING PROJECT UNDERWAY

The Mississippi Historical Records Preservation Needs Assessment and Reporting Project officially began January 1, 1982. This project, funded in part by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and sponsored by the State Historical Records Advisory Board, is being implemented by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Project staff include Madel Morgan, Project Director, and H. T. Holmes, Project Coordinator. State Historical Records Coordinator Elbert R. Hilliard provides general supervision for the project.

The purpose of the project is to look at the current state of preservation of Mississippi's historical records in three principal areas: local government records, state government records, and private records. The first phase, local government records investigation, was completed in Natchez on Wednesday, March 3, with the last in a series of five public hearings. Beginning on February 1 and continuing through March 3, staff members of the Department of Archives and History visited every courthouse in the state, talking to the chancery and circuit clerks about problems experienced in the creation, usage, storage and preservation of local government records. While it is the intent of the project to address its final report to all local government records, physical and temporal limitations made it impossible to visit each local government records office. The chancery and circuit clerks' offices were chosen as the test field because within these offices are contained the majority of vital records at the county level. A questionnaire devised by the project staff was used as a data-gathering instrument during the course of these visits. Information compiled from the questionnaires, from the conversations with the clerks, and from the statements made at the public hearings will be the basis for the project report on local records.

In addition to the public hearing held in Natchez, other hearings were held in Tupelo, Greenwood, Meridian, and Laurel. Department staff members assisting the project in these courthouse visits included William Hanna, Michelle Hudson, Anne Lipscomb, Silas McCharen, and Roger Walker.

The next phase of the project will be an investigation into the preservation of private papers in Mississippi repositories. Activities within this phase will include a mail survey of known manuscript repositories. Through the use of a survey questionnaire, project staff will attempt to identify the types of records contained within the repositories, the state of their preservation, and problems that repositories are experiencing in keeping these records. In June, a gathering of representatives of state-supported manuscript repositories will be held at Lake Tiak-O'Khata. This gathering will discuss the possibilities for resource sharing among the state supported repositories, including conservation programs, shared data bases, cooperative microfilming, and collection policy definition. Information gathered from the questionnaire and from the Tiak-O'Khata conference will be the basis for the project report on the private records phases.

The next phase will be an examination of the archival and records management services at the state government level. Information will be gathered in this phase through a questionnaire sent to state agencies and through a public forum on archival and records management services offered by the state. Data gathered through these activities will form the basis of the report for this phase of the project.

A fourth area of investigation for the project will be general archival problems of state-wide concern. These areas will include archival conservation, archival education, and publication of archival resources. The conservation investigation will involve several activities. A series of conservation needs assessment workshops,

co-sponsored by the Mississippi Library Association, will be held the week of April 26-30. These workshops will be conducted by Karen Day, a management consultant from Denver, Colorado, who will be available for discussion of conservation needs in individual institutions. These workshops are scheduled for The Library, University of Mississippi, Oxford, April 26; Columbus Public Library, Columbus, April 27; Archives and History Building, Jackson, April 28; McCain Graduate Library, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, April 29; and the Biloxi Public Library and Cultural Center, Biloxi, April 30. A second series of needs assessment workshops for microfilming programs will be held during the third week of May, May 17-21. Consultant for these workshops will be Andrew Raymond, Assistant Director for Photoduplication Services, Northeast Document Conservation Center. Times and locations for these workshops will be announced.

A complimentary activity to these two needs assessment workshops will be a week-long workshop in basic archival conservation, May 24-28. This workshop will be co-sponsored by the Society of Mississippi Archivists, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, and the University of Southern Mississippi and will be held on the USM campus in Hattiesburg. Graduate credit or continuing education units may be earned for this workshop through the University of Southern Mississippi. This workshop will be scheduled in three modules, and each module may be taken independently of the others. Module One will provide an overall look at archival conservation and will deal with improving the archival environment with materials and resources on hand. Module Two will deal with disaster preparedness and recovery. Module Three will provide hands-on practice in the treatment of archival materials. SMA members will be receiving additional information on this conservation workshop in the near future.

Another area of state-wide concern is that of archival education. Investigation into this area will be co-sponsored by the Society of Mississippi Archivists, which has established an Advisory Committee on Archival Education. Primary data gathering activity for this investigation, will be a forum on archival education scheduled for June 24 at Mississippi State University. Please see the report of the Advisory Committee's organizational meeting elsewhere in this issue of *The Primary Source* for more information.

A third area of state-wide concern will be the publication of archival resource material. The Mississippi Historical Society and the University Press of Mississippi are co-sponsoring this investigation, which will center primarily on possibilities for documentary editing and publication and on the possibilities offered by microform publication. A public forum on the topic will be held at Mississippi State University on June 24.

At the conclusion of the data-gathering activities of the project in August, all of the information will be compiled into a draft project report. This draft will be available for public review, and, in November, a series of three public hearings will be held to receive public comment on the draft. In December, the manuscript of the final project will be completed for adoption by the State Historical Records Advisory Board. The Department of Archives and History plans publication and distribution of this report in January, 1983.

Information brochures have been mailed to members of the Society of Mississippi Archivists and to other interested persons. The brochure outlines the information given above. For further information on any activities of the project or to make suggestions about other areas of inquiry that the project should become involved in, contact Madel Morgan, Project Director, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, P. O. Box 571, Jackson, Mississippi 39205 (601-354-6218).

HATTIESBURG MUNICIPAL RECORDS PROGRAM RECEIVES NHPRC GRANT

The city of Hattiesburg has determined to preserve and process its historical records and institute a records management program. This effort received new impetus recently when the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) voted to provide \$7,452.00 for the eighteen-month project, including \$2,000 for consultant fees and expenses. The city of Hattiesburg is providing \$12,000.

Largely responsible for the instigation of this project were Hattiesburg mayor Bobby Chain and Dr. Claude E. Fike, Director, McCain Graduate Library and University Archivist, University of Southern Mississippi. Aware that the city possessed an almost complete run of records dating from Hattiesburg's inception a century ago, Chain and Fike took steps to initiate a program by which the records could be preserved and arranged to facilitate use. Already, records have been moved from environments in which they were in imminent danger and deposited in a city-owned records center. Project archivist Frank Walker and assistants are at work several days per week processing record series.

Of particular interest in the Hattiesburg municipal records are files of early mayors and law enforcement officials, election results and court records dating from the 1880s. Historical events such as battles with yellow fever, the construction of railroads and institutions of higher learning, and local reactions to world wars and the Great Depression are also reflected.

Presently, certain records of the Hattiesburg Police Department also are housed in the records center. These are not, however, part of the processing project. For further information concerning the Hattiesburg Municipal Records Program, write Frank Walker, Project Director, Southern Station Box 9180, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39406.

NHPRC UPDATE

At present, the status of funding for both the publications and the records grant programs of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission is uncertain. Congress has not yet passed the Fiscal Year 1982 appropriation bill for the General Services Administration/National Archives and Records Service, of which the NHPRC is a part, and the agency is operating under a continuing resolution. A bill providing for one million dollars in grant funds has been passed by the House, while a bill for three million dollars has been introduced, but not yet voted, in the Senate for FY 1982.

Until the appropriation bill is passed, it appears that no further funding will be available for records program grants. A small amount of grant funds was recently allocated to the NHPRC, but this went for grants that had been recommended at the previous meeting of the Commission.

As soon as the status of NHPRC grant funds has been clarified by Congressional action, an announcement will be placed by NHPRC in various professional journals and newsletters, as well as in NHPRC's own newsletter *Annotation*.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ARCHIVAL EDUCATION HOLDS MEETING

The first meeting of the Advisory Committee on Archival Education was held on Friday, February 12, 1982, at the Archives and History Building in Jackson. Committee members Bernice Bell, Anne Wells, Robert Bailey, Lynne Mueller, William Hanna and Joseph Mika (chair) were present. Madel Morgan, Historical Records Preservation Needs Assessment and Reporting Project Director, and H. T. Holmes, Project Coordinator, also attended the meeting. Committee members Ana Gordon and Ray Skates were not able to be present due to prior commitments.

The Committee identified several areas in archival education that should be examined during the course of the Assessment and Reporting Project. These areas are concerned with the Committee's purpose of planning and hosting a state-wide forum on archival education. To this end, the following subcommittees were created to assess the state of archival education in Mississippi and to propose suggestions for the improvement of archival education:

Subcommittee

Membership

Identify archival courses/programs offered in the state at the present time

Joseph J. Mika
Ray Skates

Identification of individuals that teach/or that can teach archival courses

Lynne Mueller
Anne Wells

Identification of individuals/positions of employment that can benefit from archival education (Archivists, Public Historians, Curators, Record Clerks, etc.)

Bernice Bell
Ana Gordon

Creation of Certification program, Guidelines

William Hanna
Joseph J. Mika

Vehicles for Archival Education and Education of the Public (ETV, Video-tape, slides, academic vs non-academic, etc.)

Ana Gordon
Anne Wells

The subcommittees reflect the general topics and needs as identified by the committee during its meeting, and their primary task is to assess archival education in Mississippi and its impact upon archival education curriculums, programs, and instructors.

The subcommittees will also address the following: institution(s) or program(s) that can sponsor an archival certificate program, a suggested curriculum for archival education, the education of individuals working in archives to the importance of archival education and archival work, and the education of the public to the importance of archival work.



BOOK REVIEW--

David S. Rood, *User's Handbook for the Siouan Languages Archive*.
Boulder: University of Colorado, 1981.

To most Mississippi archivists this handbook may seem by its title to be of very little relevance to their work, but there are two reasons why this is not the case. First Mississippi archivists who may have to deal with linguistics scholars interested in the Biloxi, Ofo, and Quapaw languages, all three of which were used within the boundaries of the state, may want to know about the existence of the archive to which it is a guide in order to be of help to such linguists or to contribute to the archive any materials that may turn up in their own. But even if this seems not to be a concern with which he is likely to be involved, any archivist can benefit from increased exposure to the concepts and practice behind computer-readable archives.

That, in short, is what the *Siouan Languages Archive* is: a very considerable database of computer-readable language texts, dictionaries, and grammars, added to another computerized database of extremely detailed bibliographic data regarding those same texts, dictionaries, and grammars. This archive was assembled under an NEH grant beginning in 1977, and it is intended to be a permanent facility from which scholars everywhere can obtain information on demand and at low cost. It is a beautiful example of a research database. The techniques used in preparing the texts, which include a great deal of preediting carried out by linguists in order to compensate for the insufficiencies of the available printing capability, do not look very elegant (an example of marked text appears in the handbook), and to those familiar with the latest technological wizardry may even look rather primitive. But the project directors wisely decided to put their money where it would do the most good: in getting as complete as possible a range of texts recorded, and in doing it in a way that would work and that could later be converted to other formats as more sophisticated facilities became available.

In fact, it is the very well-designed--one might almost say well-engineered, as the reality principle is so evident throughout--character of the whole computer-supported phase of the project that is striking. Searching of the database, for instance, is made very efficient and economical in computer time by the careful thought that has gone into structuring the database in the first place. Because of this careful planning, this is a computer-aided project which has the potential for indefinite success: it works now (the handbook includes a section describing how a scholar can request searches of the archive) and it has the potential to continue working effectively for as long as anyone wishes to use it.

I would urge all archivists who have even the vaguest interest in the ways that computers can be useful in research in the humanities to read this handbook, just to get an idea of the kind of work involved in preparing a computer-readable archive and the kind of success that can be achieved. Many archivists in the state may already have received copies of the handbook; those who have not should be able to request a copy from the author:

David S. Rood
Department of Linguistics
Campus Box 295
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado 80309

Patricia Galloway
Mississippi Department
of Archives and History

BASIC ARCHIVAL CONSERVATION WORKSHOP

May 24 - 28, 1982

University of Southern Mississippi
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Co-Sponsored By

Society of Mississippi Archivists
Mississippi Department of Archives and History
University of Southern Mississippi

This workshop is designed for archivists, librarians, curators, government officials and other interested persons interested in the preservation of historical materials, but who have had no previous conservation training. Scheduled in three modules, the workshop may be taken as a whole for three hours graduate credit (offered by USM) or continuing education units (CEUs). Individual modules may be taken for CEUs.

- Module 1 Principles and Theory of Archival Conservation
Monday, May 24 - Tuesday, May 25
- Module 2 Disaster Preparedness and Recovery
Wednesday, May 26
- Module 3 Practicum in Basic Archival Conservation
Thursday, May 27 - Friday, May 28

WORKSHOP FACULTY

Lois N. Upham, Assistant Professor of Library Service
USM Graduate School of Library Service

William Hanna, Manuscript Curator
Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Linda Overman, Document Conservator
Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Andrew Raymond, Director for Photoduplication Services
Northeast Document Conservation Center

Pre-registration is required. For more information contact Dr. Joseph J. Mika, Workshop Director, Graduate School of Library Service, University of Southern Mississippi, Southern Station Box 5146, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39406-5146. (601) 266-4237.



"...no other profession calls for more various talents."

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

1981 - 1982 Membership Year

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE NUMBER _____

Annual dues are \$5.00. Please make checks payable to The Society of Mississippi Archivists and send this form and dues to Joseph J. Mika, Treasurer, Society of Mississippi Archivists, Southern Station, Box 5146, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39406-5146. The membership year runs from October 1 to September 30. Current members will receive a membership renewal notice in September.